





# From the Washington Union.

## The Position of the Democracy in the States.

We have judged it useful and interesting at this time to present, in single view, the resolutions adopted in the democratic State conventions of the different States of the Union in relation to the compromise measures. We publish to-day such as we can at the moment refer to and will endeavor to complete, if possible in our next issue, the list of States which have taken action on the subject.

The resolutions adopted show the democracy of the country, with an immense and overwhelming unanimity, rallying up on the policy which recognizes the compromise as a settlement of the sectional issues, and deprecates all further sectional agitation designed to disturb it in any of its parts. In this sense, these resolutions form a solid and unshaken ground of principle on which to sustain those leading members of the democratic party, whose letters in relation to the compromise measures, including the fugitive law, are given in another part of to-day's paper.

### NEW YORK.

At the democratic State convention, held at Syracuse last autumn, the following resolutions upon the slavery question, reaffirming those of a year previous, were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we congratulate the country upon the recent settlement by Congress of the questions which have unhappily divided the people of these States.

"Resolved, further, That the Constitution of the United States is the only bond of Union among us, alike obligatory upon the several States and the people thereof; and that to preserve this Union unimpaired every requirement of the constitution, and especially every duty enjoined by it, must be sacredly observed.

"Resolved, That, devoted to the principles and form of our confederation, ever mindful of the blessings it has secured to ourselves and to mankind, and regarding the citizens of all sections of our country as members of a common brotherhood, we cherish the Union of the States as the ark of our political covenant; and that we deprecate all sectional agitations at the North or South calculated to impair its sacred obligations or threaten its perpetuity.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

The democratic Pennsylvania, in their convention held at Reading on the 4th of June, 1851, adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the sixth section of the act of the legislature of Pennsylvania, passed on the 3d of March 1849, denying, under severe penalty, the use of State jails for the detention of fugitive slaves, while awaiting their trial, ought to be expunged from our statute book, both because it interposes obstacles, by means of State legislation, to the execution of the provisions of the constitution of the United States, and because it is a virtual disregard of the principles of the compromise, and is calculated seriously to endanger the existence of the Union.

"Resolved, That the democratic party of Pennsylvania are true to the Union, the constitution, and the laws, and will faithfully observe and execute, so far as in them lies, all the measures of compromise adopted by Congress for the purpose of settling the questions arising out of domestic slavery; and this not only from a sense of duty as good citizens of the republic, but also from the conviction that the feelings which they cherish towards their brethren of the slaveholding States."

Again: the democracy of the old Keystone, in their convention held on the 4th of March, 1852, adopted the following resolutions touching the slavery issue:

"Resolved, That the democracy of Pennsylvania will maintain with fidelity and energy the faithful execution of the fugitive law; and that we pledge ourselves to exert our best efforts to secure the speedy repeal of the provisions of the State constitution law, as deny the use of our jails for the detention of fugitives from labor while awaiting their trial, or in any other manner interfere with the constitutional rights of citizens of our sister States in reclaiming their property.

"Resolved, That the democratic party is the true Union party of the whole country, and we recognize no other. We rejoice to witness that the democracy in other States disapproved the compromise measures of the last Congress, have, for the sake of the Union, resolved to acquiesce in them as a final settlement of the vexed and dangerous questions arising out of domestic slavery; and the democratic party throughout all the States are now reuniting in solid phalanx upon the principle that these measures must and shall be maintained and executed, and with the same determination that the party shall be restored to its former ascendancy and power in the administration of the federal government."

### VERMONT.

At the democratic convention held in May, 1851, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That the democratic party is now, and has ever been, the steadfast friend of the constitution; and that we, as democrats, will abide by and sustain that sacred compact at all times, under all circumstances, and at all hazards; that we have the Union of the States to be of priceless value; and that, in accordance with the advice of the venerated Washington, we will indignantly repel upon any attempt to alienate one portion of the country from the other, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which link together its various parts."

### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The democrats of the Granite State carried through both branches of her legislature, held in June, 1851, the following joint resolution:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, That the State of New Hampshire approves of the adoption of those measures (the compromise measures) as essential and necessary for the peace, preservation and progress of our glorious Union, and that we pledge her to sustain the Executive of the nation in carrying said measures to full effect, and in the further execution of all constitutional means to enforce obedience to the law."

At the State democratic Convention, held in June, 1851, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That we regard the recent adjustment of the great questions that so violently agitated the councils and threatened the existence of the Union, as the best, if not the only, result which could be attained consistently with the peace and honor of the country."

"Resolved, That unconditional obedience to the constitution of the United States is the duty of every good citizen; and nothing else so much as this can tend to make our country prosperous and distinguished among nations."

### MICHIGAN.

The Democratic Convention of Michigan, held in September, 1851, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the recent measures of compromise, embracing a settlement of the distracting questions which have disturbed and almost

interrupted the business of Congress, seriously threatening the integrity of the Union itself, were demanded by a fair consideration of the constitutional rights of the various members of the confederacy; that the democracy of Michigan, guided by no less, rejecting all alliances with sectional factions, having in view the irreparable claims of each State in the Union, and yielding only to the demands of the constitution, declare emphatically that the compromise measures stand justified in the eyes of every well-wisher of his country, and should be sustained and executed in all their parts faithfully, fully, and impartially."

### ILLINOIS.

The democracy of Illinois, in their Convention, held in April of the present year, adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That no good citizen should do any act to weaken the bonds of this Union by stirring up sectional contentions, or hatred among the citizens, North, South, East or West, or by intermeddling with the rights of other States, or the institutions thereof, holding, as we do, the individual, best advance their own happiness by looking to their own and not the affairs of their neighbors."

"Resolved, That the democracy of Illinois will stand by the compromise of the constitution of the Union; and that we regard the several acts of Congress termed the 'compromise acts,' (including the fugitive law, in all its parts, and the non-interference, as laid down by the last and previous Democratic National Conventions held at Baltimore, and as we are strictly and faithfully adhering to the principles of the compromise."

### INDIANA.

In the democratic State Convention, held in Indiana in February last, the following resolution relating to the slavery question, was adopted:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention, the common sentiment of the people of Indiana, and of all the States, is in favor of the Union, and of all that series of acts of Congress commonly known as the compromise measures; that it recognizes in their success a earnest of security and perpetuity to our glorious Union; and that it regards our present tranquility, after dangerous sectional heart burnings, as the best evidence of the wisdom and prudence of these measures, and the best proof that they should, under no pretence, be disturbed."

### IOWA.

The Democrats of Iowa, in their State Convention, held on the 18th ult., adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the only possible way to strengthen and perpetuate our glorious confederation."

"Resolved, That we are in favor of the compromise as a final settlement of the questions which have so long agitated the country upon the subject of domestic slavery."

### CONNECTICUT.

The following resolution was adopted by the democracy of Connecticut in their Convention held in March last:

"Resolved, That the democracy of Connecticut, through their State convention, has never, and will not, in the excitement which has prevailed for some years past, given the slightest aid or comfort to sectional animosities; and that they have passed no resolutions, and will not, in the name of the national democracy; and that having last year fully expressed their acquiescence in the compromise measures of Congress, they can no longer point to those measures as a basis for a series of years as sustained by fanaticism, and embracing principles as broad as the Union."

### MASSACHUSETTS.

In the democratic Convention of the State of Massachusetts, held in October last, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Baltimore platform convention was embraced the whole question of domestic slavery, and that the democracy of Massachusetts will support the measures of Congress for a faithful execution of the fugitive law, and all the compromise measures settled by the last Congress."

### NEW JERSEY.

The democracy of New Jersey in their Convention, held in May, 1852, adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That we adhere to the constitution of the Union and to all its compromises, believing the provisions therein contained for the protection of southern rights and interests as sacred and as binding as those for the protection of northern rights and interests; insisting on the whole instrument, and nothing less, as necessary to the Union, the peace, the welfare, and the happiness of the republic."

"Resolved, That the measures of adjustment commonly called the compromise, being essentially necessary to give effect to the provisions of the federal constitution, have our hearty and lasting concurrence."

### WISCONSIN.

The democracy of Wisconsin, in their State Convention recently held, adopted the Baltimore resolution relating to slavery. The resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, That Congress has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts to bind the States to the protection of northern rights and interests, or to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take ineffectual steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and should be resisted by the democracy of this State, and of the Union."

### OHIO.

The following resolution was adopted by the Ohio democratic Convention held in January last. In publishing this, we think it proper to remark that it is the same resolution adopted by the democrats of that State in 1848, when the State was carried for the democratic candidate for the presidency:

"Resolved, That the democracy of Ohio do not, as they have done, look upon slavery as an evil, and unfavorable to the full development of the spirit and practical benefits of free institutions; and that, entertaining these sentiments, they will at all times feel it to be their duty to use all power given by the terms of the national compact to prevent its increase, to mitigate and finally eradicate the evil; but that they further resolved, that the democracy of Ohio do at the same time, fully recognize the doctrine held by the early fathers of the republic, and still maintained by the democratic party in all the States—that to each State belongs the right to modify its own municipal laws and regulate its own internal affairs; to hold and maintain an equal and independent sovereignty with each and every State; and that upon these rights the national legislature can neither legislate nor encroach."

### VIRGINIA.

The democratic State Convention of Virginia, held in March last, adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the true relations between the States and the Federal Government, and the true rules for the construction of the constitution, are correctly set forth in the resolutions of the Virginia Convention of 1848, and that these resolutions are hereby adopted and reaffirmed."

"Resolved, That we reaffirm the resolutions of the Baltimore Convention of 1848 and 1849, as far as applicable to the present condition of the country."

The resolution of the Baltimore Convention upon the subject of slavery will be seen by referring to that portion of this statement which is headed, "Wisconsin."

The resolutions of the Virginia reform

convention, introduced by Mr. Wise, and which were unanimously adopted, set forth that "while some difference of opinion exists as to the measures of the compromise recently passed by Congress, yet we regard them as a settlement of the questions which have so long agitated the country; that there is enough left of the Union and the constitution to constrain us to rally to their defence, and sacredly to cherish that which remains as the dearest treasure bequeathed by revolutionary love," &c.

### MISSOURI.

The democratic Convention of the State of Missouri, which was held in April last, adopted resolutions endorsing the Baltimore platform of 1848, reaffirming the Virginia resolutions of '98, '99, and approving the compromise measures.

### MISSISSIPPI.

The democracy of Mississippi, in their State Convention held in January last, adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That this convention adopt and ratify the following resolutions, passed by the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore in 1848."

"Resolved, That this convention reports and declares its full and entire adherence to the Kentucky resolutions of 1798 and the Virginia resolutions of 1796, as containing and setting forth the fundamental principles of democracy."

### TEXAS.

The democratic Convention held in Texas on the 8th of January last, adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the measures passed by the last Congress of the United States, commonly known as the 'compromise acts,' are regarded by the democracy of Texas as a final adjustment of the dangerous and vexatious questions they embrace."

"Resolved, That the principles contained in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798 are fully recognized by this convention as presenting a true exposition of the constitutional rights of the States and of the general government under the federal compact, and that they are equally opposed to consolidation, secession, and disunion."

### LOUISIANA.

The democracy of Louisiana, at their Convention held on the 8th of January last, adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the Convention do adopt the resolutions of the late Democratic National Convention, as expressing its sentiments and views of our national policy."

"Resolved, further, That we do reassert the doctrines of the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798, '99, as embodying the principles of the great democratic republicanism of this Union."

### KENTUCKY.

The democratic State Convention of Kentucky, held in January last, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we will abide by and maintain the several acts recently passed by the Congress of the United States, known as the compromise measures, and especially that which provides for the protection of the Union; and that we will not consent or submit to a violation of the principles of the compromise measures, which would require us to surrender, in obedience to the constitution, fugitive slaves to their legitimate owners. We require of the general government a prompt and faithful execution of this law in its letter and spirit."

### TENNESSEE.

The democratic Convention of Tennessee adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the federal Union must be preserved."

"Resolved, That the democracy of Tennessee do not meet their political brethren of the other States in National Convention, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency of the United States, to be supported upon the platform adopted by our party at the Baltimore Convention in 1848 and 1849, with a distinct understanding that the measures passed by the last Congress for the adjustment of the questions connected with slavery shall be faithfully adhered to and acquiesced in as a final settlement of those questions."

### NORTH CAROLINA.

The democratic Convention of North Carolina, at their recent convention, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we are willing to adhere to the measures of adjustment known as the 'compromise,' and insist upon the faithful and full execution of the law in regard to fugitive slaves; and we will not support any candidate for the presidency who withholds a full, prompt, and explicit avowal of his approval of the said law, and of his determination to enforce the same."

### ARKANSAS.

At the democratic convention, held in Arkansas on the 31st ult., the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That this convention of the democracy of Arkansas do not meet their political brethren of the other States in National Convention, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency of the United States, to be supported upon the platform adopted by our party at the Baltimore Convention in 1848 and 1849, with a distinct understanding that the measures passed by the last Congress for the adjustment of the questions connected with slavery shall be faithfully adhered to and acquiesced in as a final settlement of those questions."

### FLORIDA.

The democratic Convention in Florida, held in April last, adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the true relations between the States and the federal government, and the true rules for the construction of the constitution, are correctly set forth in the resolutions of Virginia and Kentucky of 1798 and 1799, and in Madison's report; and the doctrines therein expressed are hereby adopted and reaffirmed."

"Resolved, That we approve and endorse the political principles embodied in the resolutions of the two last Democratic National Conventions, held in 1848 and 1849, so far as applicable to the present condition of the country, and believe their strict observance not only to be conducive to the prosperity of the people, but essential to the preservation of the Union."

"Resolved, That we deprecate the agitation of all questions growing out of the domestic institutions of the country, or the revival of issues already passed, with a view to such agitation, as mischievous and unwise, and as calculated to introduce divisions among the people and weak on the bonds of our political fraternity."

### GEORGIA.

The Georgia democratic Convention, which assembled on the 31st of March last, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the democratic party of Georgia reaffirm their adherence to the principles laid down by the resolutions of the Virginia and Kentucky of 1798 and 1799, and in Madison's report; and the doctrines therein expressed are hereby adopted and reaffirmed."

### ALABAMA.

The democratic State Convention, held at Montgomery, 19th January, 1852, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the acquiescence of the citizens of this State in those acts of Congress known as the 'compromise,' evinced by the recent elections, rests upon the consideration that this compromise is a final settlement of slavery agitation and a protection for southern property."

The Milledgeville Recorder, one of the most prudent and reliable Union Whig papers in the South, says: "If there has ever been a general public manifestation, which could not possibly be mistaken, it is this: that General Scott cannot, and will not, be accepted by the Southern States, as a candidate for the Presidency."

## FURTHER FROM TEXAS.

From the N. O. Crescent, of the 27th ult., we take the following:

**MOVEMENTS OF FILIBUSTERS.**—The *Indians* Bulletin, of the 27th says: "We understand that Gen. Gonzales and Col. Wheat, of Carajaval's liberating army, arrived in Indianola to-day, on the *Mexico*. Wonder of this movement means any thing in particular."

**THE STEAMER MAJOR HARRIS.**—The Bulletin, of the above date, says: "The steamer *Major Harris* arrived from Corpus Christi on Tuesday. We regret to learn that she draws more water than was supposed, and is not adapted to the trade for which she was designed, and will have to abandon it. Her future course is not fully determined upon."

**TEXAS ELECTIONS IN AUGUST.**—On the first Monday in August next, the people of Texas have to elect the following officers: For the State, an Attorney General, a Comptroller, a Treasurer and an Attorney for each district. For each county, a Chief Justice, County Clerk and four Commissioners; a Sheriff, an Assessor and Collector, a County Treasurer, two Justices and a Constable for each precinct.

For Treasurer and Comptroller Raymond Shaw, the present incumbents, will oppose the re-election without any serious opposition. For Attorney General, Mr. A. J. Hamilton, of Austin, is the most prominent candidate.

So says the *Indianola Bulletin*.

**CORPUS CHRISTI FAIR.**—The *Houston Telegraph*, of the 21st says: "The Fair at Corpus Christi was attended by about two thousand persons. A large number of Mexicans were present from Tamaulipas and Coahuila. The races took place the first week of the Fair. Several horses from Western Texas, and some of the best horses from the Eastern departments of Mexico, were put on the track, but the latter were soon distanced by their competitors. A great many mules and horses were offered for sale. Good mules were rated at from \$20 to \$50; some choice mules were rated at \$100 and upwards. Cattle were sold at prices ranging from \$5 to \$5.25."

Large quantities of goods for the Mexican market, were sold to the numerous Mexican dealers who were present. We regret to state that several fatal rencontres occurred towards the close of the Fair. Among the persons of distinction who were present were Gen. Harney, Governor Bell, Gen. Carvajal, Col. Kinney and Judge Webb. Dr. Ford, Jack Everett, Capt. Andy Walker, and other revolutionary leaders of the late expedition against Matamoros, were at the Fair. The Mexicans appeared to be highly delighted with the exhibition."

**SLAVES AT LEXINGTON.**—We take the following ambiguous paragraph from the *Houston Beacon*:

"We published last week an account of the murder of a German named Brummer by another named Brown, near Crockett. The *Trinity Advocate*, after giving an account of the murder, says that the murderer, feeling the full weight of his guilt, slipped off from the guard into the river, and after confessing himself to a large post-ock train hung himself to one of its limbs, first taking the precaution to tie his hands behind him!"

The *Crier*. The papers throughout the interior speak favorably of the prospect for the crops.

## LATER FROM MEXICO.

The N. C. Picayune of the 27th has later advices from Mexico, from which we clip the following:

The tariff appeared still to be the all-absorbing subject in the Mexican Congress. It was warmly debated step by step, and proposition upon proposition was daily considered and rejected. The Monitor announces that the Chamber of Deputies had refused to agree with the resolution of the Senate upon the subject of the tariff, insisting on their own previous resolution, which provides that the Government should proceed to the reform of the existing tariff, upon the following basis: of lowering the duties imposed by the tariff upon articles of general consumption; of making the necessary variations in articles of luxury and liquor; of permitting the importation of raw cotton and ordinary cotton cloths, imposing on the first a duty of two dollars and a half and three dollars per quintal, and upon the second a duty of four or five cents; and of excepting the cotton planting and manufacturing interests from the duties which now oppress them in the interior of the Republic.

The Government has established a Mint at Hermosillo, in Sonora. The Legislature of Puebla had presented memorials to Congress opposing the abolition of prohibiting duties. Puebla is a manufacturing State.

A party of troops recently had a fight with a band of robbers near Cuernavaca. Two of the robbers were killed and one taken prisoner. The troops only lost one man.

Seven thousand yards of telegraphic wire, intended for the line between Puebla and Acapulco, were stolen from the former place recently.

The State of Jalisco has subscribed \$10,000 annually towards defending the frontier against the Indians.

Nothing had been heard at the latest dates from Yucatan, of Gen. La Vega or his troops. More than a month had elapsed since he left Tihosuco, with six hundred men, taking the road to Bacalar, and since that time not the slightest intelligence had been received from him. It was supposed that he and his whole force had been cut off by the Indians.

Twelve thousand dollars in silver had been seized in Cordova, as contraband, concealed in some barrels of flour. The owners assert that they carried it in this manner as a precaution against robbery.

The *Mexican* announces that the fifty thousand dollars' worth of bonds, issued by the Government for the foreign debt, have been signed and would be sent to England by the next packet.

Don Juan Maguary Osorio had resigned the office of Governor of Puebla, to which he had just been elected, but the Legislature of the State had refused to accept his resignation.

A party of Seminoles, under Wild Cat and Tiger Tail, have been on a visit to San Louis Potosi, where they entertained

the inhabitants with war dances and cries, which, says the editor of a Jalapa paper, caused much horror among the inhabitants.

The Vera Cruz Porvenir, of the 7th, announces that on the 5th the merchants of that city refused to sign bonds to pay the duties imposed by the existing tariff had been arrested.

Gen. Thomas Marin had arrived in Vera Cruz, on his way to the mouth of the Coatzacoalcos river, where he has been ordered by the Government to take command of the forces on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The Mexican war steamer, *Estado de Mexico*, the brig *Vera Cruz* and the schooner *Puebla*, were waiting for his arrival in the Port of Vera Cruz to leave for the Coatzacoalcos.

The Universal says the city of Mexico appears to be the theatre of multiplied crimes. No less than sixteen assassinations had been committed in eight days, and robberies are momentary occurrences. The editor attributes much of this to the scandalous impunity with which such things can be done, as exemplified in the recent pardon of the murderers of Dr. Beistegui.

A conducia arrived in Vera Cruz on the 7th inst., with \$1,709,265 in silver.

The electric telegraph between Vera Cruz and Orizaba was in successful operation.

A correspondent in the Porvenir recommends that the railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec should be built by Mexicans, and thus secure to the nation the advantages and wealth arising from the immense traffic between the two seas. He says a branch could easily be constructed to the capital, and from thence to any other part of the Republic. Although the national treasury is in an impoverished state, yet the eight millions required could be easily raised by private subscription.

## CARRIAGES!

**GALPIN & SIMPSON**  
HAVE now on hand at their Carriage Warehouse on Limestone Street, the largest and best selected stock of Carriages ever seen in the Western country, embracing all the various styles from a fine Clarence Coach to a Light Trotting Buggy wagon. Those wishing to purchase vehicles of any kind, are invited to call and examine our stock which will be kept complete through the season, as we are receiving weekly additions to our already large stock. GALPIN & SIMPSON.

June 4-7-11  
Richmond Messenger and Cynthia News to amount of \$5 each, and charge State-news office.

## NOTICE TO LUMBER CONTRACTORS.

SEALED Proposals will be received until the 15th of July next, at the office of the Mayor and Lexington Railroad in Mayville, for the furnishing and delivery of

20,000 Black Locust Cross Ties  
Said ties are to be not less than 7 1/2 feet long, to have a face of 6 inches on each side, to be hewn and counter-hewn; they are also to be not less than 6 inches thick; the bark is also to be stripped from them. The delivery of the ties to commence in February or March, 1852, and the whole to be delivered on or before 1st July following. They are to be delivered at the bank of the River and hauled to the present terminus of the Road at the head of Third Street, and piled in good shape. The proposal to state a price for the ties delivered as above, subject to inspection of an agent of the company.

Parties proposing along the line of the road, for the whole or any portion of the above, will please state the price of delivery.

Proposals will also be received for furnishing White Oak Cross Ties of the same size as above, to be delivered at Mayville or at points along line.

Parties proposing will state in their proposition what per centage of Stock will be taken in part payment.

Pres't M. L. R. Co.  
Mayville, June 4-7-11

## TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING erected one of DUREE & FORBYS patented IRON SCALES, (Manufactured at Rochester, New York,) at my COAL & WOOD YARD, on Main-street, I am prepared to weigh any amount from 2 1/2 pounds up to 6 tons, with accuracy and dispatch. I would respectfully invite the merchants of Hay and other heavy articles to give me a call.

C. J. SANDERS.  
Lower Main street, Lexington, Ky.  
May 28-69

BEING so much pleased with the operation of my Scale, and its superior workmanship, I have obtained an Agency for this and all other joining companies, and can furnish any description of Scale, at short notice. I would more particularly call the attention of the Farmers to the *Cattle Scale*. C. J. SANDERS.

Having been called on in my official capacity, to examine and test the correctness of the Scale put up by C. J. SANDERS, at his Coal and Wood Yard, I take pleasure in saying I found them correct, weighing accurately and satisfactorily. I also examined the workmanship, and can attest to their workmanship and finish, and consider them equal to any scale now in use.

J. L. LOCKART, Sealer of Weights, Measures, and Measures, City of Lexington, Ky.  
May 25, 1852.  
A true copy. Attest: R. B. PARKER; Lexington, May 28-69

## INSURE YOUR SLAVES!

THE lives of NEGROES, from ONE to SEVEN YEARS, INSURED in the United States Life Insurance Company, of the City of New York, one of the best Companies in the United States.

T. B. MONROE, Jr., Agent  
At office on Short street, lately occupied by Wm. E. Milroy.

REFERENCES—M. T. Scott, Esq.  
Messrs. Hunter & Bruce.  
W. O. Hamilton, Esq.  
P. S. Scott.  
Lexington, Feb. 13, 1852-39-1y

## JACKS AND STALLIONS!

THE subscriber, as Agent for the NEW YORK LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY, will take risks on Live Stock at low rates. Capital—\$500,000, all paid in. OFFICE—at Wilson & Bruce's, Lexington. EBEN MILTON, Agent.

## E. N. HUNT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
OFFICE on Upper Street, third door from Short Street.  
May 21-67 3m LEXINGTON, KY.

## Cheese! Cheese!

SUPERIOR Ohio Cheese for sale, wholesale and retail, by  
June 1-78 A. G. KARNER

## 5th TRADE SALE OF TEAS, IN CINCINNATI.

Will be sold at the Store of MCKENZIE & REED, Nos. 20 and 22 MAIN STREET, On Thursday Morning, June 10th, At 9 1/2 O'clock, at Public Auction,

1500 PACKAGES ASSORTED TEAS!—COMPRISING—

Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson,



# Kentucky Statesman.

"There are no necessary evils in Government; its evils exist only in its abuses."—Jackson.

LEXINGTON.

Tuesday Evening, June 8, 1852.



## DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,  
Of New Hampshire.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
HON. WILLIAM R. KING,  
Of Alabama.

### COUNTY MEETING OF THE DEMOCRACY.

We are authorized to say that the Democracy of Fayette are requested to meet at the Court House in Lexington on Monday next, 14th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M. County Court day. A general attendance is desired.

OUR NOMINEES.—We have the pleasure to-day, to place at the head of our columns, the name of Gen. FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire, who is the democratic nominee for President, and Hon. WILLIAM R. KING, of Alabama, the nominee for Vice President.

Gen. Pierce, after having distinguished himself in the councils of his country, has for some years been in retirement, engaged in the practice of the legal profession, of which he is the pride and the ornament in his native State. He entered political life while yet quite a young man, as a member of the legislature of New Hampshire; and such was the respect and admiration which his talents and address commanded, that he was chosen Speaker of the House the second term of his service. Such qualities as he exhibited soon attracted general attention, nor could such a character remain long below the horizon of preferment. Accordingly we find that he was soon elected to Congress, and commenced his term of service as a member of the United States House of Representatives in 1833. He was re-elected to the same office, and continued to serve the people in this capacity until the close of the session in 1837. At that time New Hampshire elected her members of Congress by general ticket instead of by districts, as is now done. All the legal voters of the State, consequently, were called upon to vote for or against each candidate for Congress, and it required a majority of all the votes cast to secure a seat in Congress. At two successive terms, therefore, did Gen. Pierce receive the endorsement of the people of his State, as a faithful representative of their interests in Congress.

It will be seen, from the dates at which his service in the United States House of Representatives commenced and terminated, that his career as a politician on the arena of national politics, was contemporaneous with the second presidential term of Gen. Jackson; and that he was in Congress during all the protracted struggle of Gen. Jackson with the Bank of the United States. The course of Gen. Pierce, during the celebrated Bank War, was firm and consistent, and such was won the admiration of the Hero of the Hermitage, the approbation of his constituents, and the gratitude of the democracy of the country.

At the termination of Gen. Pierce's service in the lower House of Congress, the people and legislature of New Hampshire evinced their appreciation of his integrity and talents by transferring him to a yet more exalted sphere of action; and in the same year, 1837, he was elected by the legislature of his State, to a seat in the United States Senate. He continued to serve in this capacity, until 1842, when he resigned his seat and resumed the practice of the law in his native State. At the time of the breaking out of the Mexican war, in 1846, Gen. Pierce was engaged in an extensive practice; but no sooner did the government call for the service of her citizens in the field, than he deserted all the blandishments of home and retirement and eagerly volunteered in her service. As soon as New Hampshire had raised her quota of troops, he was, by the voluntary suffrage of his fellow-citizens, placed at their head as Colonel of the regiment. The President, Mr. Polk, knew Col. Pierce well; he had served with him in Congress; he knew that to every quality which makes the good citizen and the able statesman, he added an ardent patriotism and the high attributes of the citizen soldier. Accordingly Mr. Polk voluntarily sent to Col. Pierce a commission as Brigadier General, and no appointment that he made throughout that war was more fortunate or better justified by results. Gen. Pierce served with great distinction in the campaign which commenced at Vera Cruz and terminated with the conquest of the City of Mexico. Throughout that wonderful and unexampled campaign, he exhibited the great and sterling qualities which make the intrepid soldier and the able commander. At the battle of Contreras, while heading his brigade in a charge upon the enemy, his horse stumbled upon the sharp points of the volcanic rocks which covered the

ground, and fell, carrying his rider with him and severely crushing the leg of Gen. Pierce in the fall. Any but a resolute spirit like his would have yielded to such a calamity. Not so with Pierce, however. The terrible battle of Churubusco followed the next day. That day found Gen. Pierce upon crutches, and apparently unfit for the field; but his martial spirit could not be curbed, and accordingly he mounted his steed and led in his troops in that bloody battle, to victory and glory. The fatigues of the day and the anguish of his wound, however, finally overcame the endurance of physical nature, and he was borne, while yet insensible, from the field of contest. In his military capacity, Gen. Pierce commanded the respect and admiration not only of his brother officers, but the ardent attachment of the soldiers under his command. No scene of distress came under his observation that did not awaken his keen and active sympathies, and his hand was always open and ready to alleviate affliction.

At the close of the war, Gen. Pierce again retired to private life and resumed the practice of his profession. He has sought no station, but has consistently declined all offers of public employment, since he retired from Congress, with the exception of the military command which was voluntarily tendered him, first by his fellow-citizens, and secondly by the President. He is the soldier in war, the citizen in peace; and by the course of his life he illustrates the most exalted qualities of the American republican citizen—qualities which, among the old Romans, in the best days of that Republic, would have won a title to imperishable renown and have encircled his brow with unfading laurels. Gen. Pierce has not sought the office of President; the office has sought him. Some months since, when the democracy of New Hampshire, in State Convention, nominated him for President, he came out in a letter positively declining, and declaring that he did not seek that exalted station. He was offered the cabinet office of United States Attorney General by Mr. Polk, but he declined it; he has frequently been solicited to become a candidate for Governor of New Hampshire, with the certainty of an election, but he has as often declined; he was once tendered the post of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of his State, but he declined this alluring offer also. He is a modest, unassuming, amiable citizen, whose great abilities and moral worth are acknowledged by all who know him. He loves private life and the endearments of home, and has for many years sacrificed the most exalted official positions, known to be within his reach, for these attachments. His character, private and public, is without spot or blemish.

Gen. Pierce is an educated statesman and a profound jurist. As an orator his style is easy, graceful and captivating, and he stands without a rival in this particular at the bar of his State. He is about fifty years of age and in the full vigor of his manhood and intellectual faculties. His democracy is not only above reproach, but above suspicion. His political views are catholic and national; and on the great questions in which the South feels so deep an interest, he is sound, both in head and heart. This was strikingly evinced a little more than a year since. The democracy of New Hampshire, in State convention assembled, had nominated Mr. Atwood for Governor; but some time after his nomination had taken place, it was discovered that he had been in correspondence with the free-soilers. At this Gen. Pierce became highly indignant; the sterling democracy of the old Granite State prided themselves upon never having been tainted with any of the isms which have distracted the country, and particularly did they pride themselves upon their freedom from the taint of abolitionism or free-soilism. The election, (March 1851) was, however, near at hand, and only about one month remained in which to act. Gen. Pierce was the acknowledged leader of the party in the State; and as promptly on this occasion as he has always shown himself in every emergency, he joined with other members of the party, had the convention re-assembled, and with only two dissenting voices Atwood was ruled off the track, and Dinwiddie, a consistent and firm national democrat was nominated in his stead, and the democracy, true to their principles and their faith, triumphantly sustained and elected their new nominee at the subsequent election. We like the State, therefore, from which Gen. Pierce hails. It is a glorious old Commonwealth; true in the hour of the Revolution, and true to the broad principles of the Constitution. Her stone-ribbed mountains have given her the popular title of the Granite State; and the stout integrity of her unyielding democracy, the tenacity with which they cling to the principles of Jefferson, the scorn with which they spurn the heresies of abolition, free-soil, high-law and every other factions, has, by common consent, given them the title of the Granite Democracy. Such is Pierce, such is the State from which he hails, and such are the democracy among whom he was born, among whom he was educated, and by whom he has been honored and who will delight to honor him again. He is worthy the suffrage of the people of the nation, worthy the suffrage

of the North, of the South, of the East, of the West, in short he is worthy to be President, and President he will be. On him will the democracy everywhere unite; for he is able and worthy, free from all local jealousies, free from all connection with the quarrels, the bickerings, and the strifes which have originated in the ambitious aspirations of a host of other candidates, and which from their virulence, threatened the disruption of the glorious old democratic party. The convention has done just right, and we are glad of it. An ambition that would sacrifice the party to self, deserved rebuke, and it has got it. Pierce is of old Revolutionary stock, and he is brought forward just in time to revolutionize this venal administration, and, backed by the democracy of the nation, he will do it, and that without any mistake. He will do it effectually, and we shall once more have an able, honest, fearless man at the head of the Government.

This article has already grown to such length that we must now forbear to say anything at large of Mr. King, our nominee for Vice President. He is known, however, to be an able, accomplished and experienced statesman, who has been in the Senate for nearly thirty years. We are confident that no more acceptable nomination for the second office could have been made; and the ticket is as strong as a one as could have been presented to the democracy of the nation.

WHAT THE WHIGS SAY.—The American, a whig paper published at Manchester, N. Hampshire, made use of the following language in reference to Gen. Pierce in May last:

GEN. PIERCE FOR PRESIDENT.—Matters have now arrived at that stage that this gentleman may fairly be reckoned as likely to be a candidate for the Presidency. We should consider it a misfortune to the whigs of this State were his nomination to take place, but after all not an irreparable calamity were he to be elected. He is without doubt one of the ablest men in the democratic party. Some months ago at Washington, we heard an eminent whig member of Congress remark, that he thought there was a very strong probability that Gen. Pierce would be the man upon whom the democratic party would at last settle. There are few men who in their general demeanor, and intercourse among men exert a stronger personal influence than he.

A friend writing to us from Baltimore under date of the 3d inst., says: "There are many distinguished men here, and among them none attracts more attention than the able and eloquent representative from your district. He is the observed of all observers. His courteous yet manly mien and deportment are well calculated to attract attention. You have just cause to be proud of Major Brockbridge, and looking into the future I firmly believe the tie is not far off when he will be as firmly seated in the affections of the people of your district as Henry Clay ever was."

At the meeting of the Stockholders of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Company, held at Owingsville, on the 4th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

DIRECTORS.  
DR. Z. CARRING, of Greenup;  
ROBERT G. CARTER, of Carter;  
FREDERICK RAND, of Bath;  
JOSEPH BONDURANT, of Montgomery;  
B. B. GROOM, of Clarke;  
D. T. ADAMS, of Fayette.

The Directors then immediately assembled, and chose RICHARD APPERSON, Esq., of Montgomery, President of the Company.

We think the public have occasion to be gratified at the selection of the gentlemen above named. With a majority of the Board we are personally acquainted, and it affords us pleasure to bear testimony to their qualifications. We are much gratified at the election of our own fellow-citizen, Mr. Adams, who made so liberal a subscription to the capital stock of the company, and who is so well qualified to discharge the duties of a director. Mr. Apperson, the President, is a thorough business man, possesses much energy of character, and by the devotion of his time and talents to this great enterprise will, we have no doubt, secure its completion. We regard his appointment as an excellent one. See the proceedings of the meeting of the stockholders in our paper to-day.

MR. DEMPSTER.—ANOTHER CONCERT.—The lovers of fine music, in this community, will be glad to learn that Mr. Dempster will favor us with another concert at the Melodeon in this city on Wednesday evening week, the 16th inst. Such was the charm he left behind him, that he was written to by a number of gentlemen and requested to return, and he has consented to do so at the time indicated. We are heartily glad of it; for it is a long time since we enjoyed such a musical feast as he gave us when here the other day. See his advertisement.

SPORT AHEAD.—June & Co.'s splendid equestrian troop will be with us on Saturday next, the 12th inst., and rare fun will be anticipated. This company has unquestionably, some of the finest performing in the world; and among them, Madame Tourniere, a French lady, is said to excite the wonder and admiration of every beholder. Every body will of course go, for every body likes fun, frolic and a laugh.

CHOLERA IN MAYSVILLE.—The Postmaster of this city handed us the following note, written by the Postmaster of Mayville, which was received by the mail this morning:

MAYSVILLE, June 7, 8 o'clock, P. M.  
Some 10 or 12 cases cholera, in the last 36 hours, in one place, and 8 deaths—nearly all in one locality, in the lower end of town.

At the annual exhibition of the junior class at Yale College last month, the highest prize for English composition was awarded Yung Wing a native of China.

THIRTY-ONE GUNS.—The democracy of this city, on yesterday, fired a salute of thirty-one guns for the nominees of the Democratic National Convention.

### FROM CINCINNATI.

Correspondence of the Kentucky Statesman.  
CINCINNATI, June 4th, 1852.  
Barring the warm weather, which to-day is rather uncomfortable, one might spend a week very pleasantly just now in this goodly city. In the month of June, the scenery in the environs of town is especially lovely. You know, Colonel, that in my day I have been somewhat of a rover over this wide world, and I can truly say, that save Japan, (the most delightful city of the continent), no town I have met with in my travels has, as regards locality, any advantage over Cincinnati. That it is a "hot place" in summer no man can deny. But what of that? Best a retreat to the cool basement of the Burnet House, or visit old George's at the St. Charles, where you find the best catwaba cobbler in Christendom, or behind a fast "crab" sail down the river road at twilight by the banks of "La belle riviere," just as the big moon rises over the verdant clads of Old Kentucky, remembering always to stop at Saydam's for a fine cigar and a—If you be a temperance man—glass of ice water. Last night the grand Meagher demonstration came off in fine style. His Honor, Judge Warden, who now, you know, conducts with so much ability the "Citizen's" press, presided. No party of the Union was the Irish Kosuth a heavier welcome than Cincinnati. By the way, I see that our dear friend, Francis Pickens, has just been elected to the town council, getting very funny over the fact that the town council has not put Kosuth's bill at the Burnet House. I am credibly informed, that they assign as a reason that the bill was too small.

The great annual festival of the Germans, on Jackson Hill, terminated yesterday. It was a night worth seeing. The fine appearance of the military companies, the stalwart Myunners, the pointing beauty of the young *fräuleins*, the music, the dancing, the shouting, the laughing and smoking, the genuine fun and frolic that prevailed, and all this in the midst of the leadiness and floweriness which, as the poet says, made "one abundant heap," made the hours fly like old *Dad*, the cleanest built buggy horse in Hamilton county, on the last quarter stretch of Cassidy's race course.

The Germans enjoy life. It is a jolly people. They follow old Herod's advice, practically "Gather the rose buds while ye may." We Yankees, whose God is the dollar, and who care little for the "screw of the eagle" could be heard over a school district, might, with benefit, follow their example.

The political cauldron here is just now somewhat excited. Before my letter reaches you, we shall probably have the nomination. At a rough guess, I should say that gallant gallant soldier and accomplished gentleman and sterling democrat, Gen. Wm. O. Butler, was the favorite of Ohio. We shall have warm work this summer among ourselves. The apportionment bill of the late session of the legislature, gave old Hamilton two congressional districts. We are some 30,000 behind the ratio according to the federal census, but the odd member was probably allowed by the legislature as a matter of compliment to the glorious democracy of old Hamilton, whose lock-step and shoulder-to-shoulder courage are, you know, irresistible in the darkest hour of political strife. The congressional aspirants are consequently numerous, and it is refreshing to every patriotic heart to see, in the emergency, so large a number of gentlemen ready to sever the ties of business, home, family, and endure martyrdom at Washington, "pro bono publico."

Pardon my gossiping letter, for which, some day or other, I hope to apologize, at your delightful city of Lexington, "in propria persona."  
VOLTEIGER.

### BY THE LAST MAIL.

RICHMOND, June 7.  
The nominations, especially King, are well received. Virginia having set the Pierce ball in motion seconded by North Carolina, he is hailed as the Virginia candidate.

PETERSBURG, June 7.  
Dispatches from our delegates vouch for Pierce as a good man and true. The nominations are well received.

BOSTON, June 7.  
The nomination of the Baltimore Convention took the city by surprise. The whigs are disappointed. The whigs say they like it.

Mr. Pierce is annoyed by calls of political friends. He left the Tremont House privately last night and took lodgings in Cambridge. There is a full hall of Telegrams for him at the Tremont House. Only a few political friends know his whereabouts.

WASHINGTON, June 7.  
The democracy here express great satisfaction for Pierce's nomination, who is well known and esteemed. The hunkers are keeping close quarters.

CHARLESTON, June 7.  
It was with great surprise that the nominations were received. Prominent Southern men vouch for him. He will get the Palmetto State.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 7.  
Pierce and King are most acceptable to the democracy. Our delegates pronounce them the nominees of the South.

BALTIMORE, June 7.  
The ratification meeting in Monument Square Saturday night, created some enthusiasm among the people, who yield Cass with great reluctance. A better feeling prevails at the prospect of breaking up the cliques of office-seekers, who had parcelled out the offices in case of the success of Cass, Buchanan or Douglas. Democracy are not satisfied.

BOSTON, June 5, P. M.  
A despatch from Concord says that the nomination was received with tumultuous joy. Salutes were fired and the bells rung.

BALTIMORE, June 5.  
THIRTY-FOURTH BALLOT.—Cass 130, Buchanan 49, Douglas 23, Marcy 23, Butler 1, Houston 5, Pierce 29, Dickinson 1.  
THIRTY-FIFTH BALLOT.—Cass 131, Buchanan 39, Douglas 33, Marcy 44, Butler 1, Houston 5, Pierce 15, Dickinson 1.  
THIRTY-SIXTH BALLOT.—Cass 123, Buchanan 28, Douglas 33, Marcy 58, Butler 1, Houston 5, Dickinson 1, Pierce 30.

THIRTY-SEVENTH BALLOT.—Cass 120, Buchanan 34, Marcy 70, Butler 1, Houston 5, Pierce 29, Dickinson 1.  
THIRTY-EIGHTH BALLOT.—Cass 107, Buchanan 28, Douglas 33, Marcy 84, Butler 1, Houston 5, Pierce 29, Dickinson 1.

THIRTY-NINTH BALLOT.—Cass 106, Buchanan 23, Douglas 33, Houston 5, Marcy 85, Dickinson 1, Pierce 26, Butler 1.

FORTIETH BALLOT.—Cass 107, Buchanan 27, Douglas 33, Marcy 85, Butler 1, Houston 5, Pierce 29, Dickinson 1.

FORTY-FIRST BALLOT same as the fortieth.

FORTY-SECOND BALLOT.—Cass 102, Buchanan 27, Douglas 33, Marcy 91, Butler 1, Houston 5.

FORTY-THIRD BALLOT.—Cass 104, Buchanan 27, Douglas 33, Marcy 91, Butler 1, Houston 5, Pierce 29, Dickinson 1.

FORTY-FOURTH BALLOT same as forty-third.

FORTY-FIFTH BALLOT.—Cass 96, Buchanan 27, Douglas 33, Marcy 97, Butler 1, Houston 5, Pierce 29, Dickinson 1.

FORTY-SIXTH BALLOT.—Cass 78, Douglas 33, Buchanan 28, Marcy 99, Butler 1, Houston 5, Pierce 49, Boyd 2, Dickinson 1.

FORTY-SEVENTH BALLOT.—Cass 72, Buchanan 28, Douglas 33, Marcy 89, Butler 1, Houston 6, Pierce 55, Boyd 2, Ingersoll 1, Dickinson 1.

BALTIMORE, June 5, P. M.  
General Franklin Pierce was nominated on the forty-ninth ballot by over 200 majority.

The Convention adjourned sine die.—The next will be held in Cincinnati.

Proceedings of the meeting of Stockholders in the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad.

OWINGSVILLE, Ky., June 4.  
The stockholders of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Company having assembled according to notice previously given—

Joseph Bondurant was called to the chair, and Dr. J. O. Derby, of Fayette, was appointed clerk.

On motion, a committee of six, consisting of John Culver, of Greenup, Robt. G. Carter, of Carter, A. Trumbo, of Bath, B. B. Groom, of Montgomery, and J. O. Derby, of Fayette, were appointed to examine the books of stock exhibited by the commissioners from the several counties on the line of said road, and report to the meeting whether the amount of stock required by the charter in order to secure an organization had been taken.

The committee asked leave of absence, which was granted. During the absence of the committee, the Hon. Chilton Allen, of Clark, addressed the meeting, by request, in a few very handsome remarks, which were listened to with interest and pleasure, by the stockholders and audience present. When the committee, having returned, reported in substance, that in the county of Fayette, there had been taken

151 shares

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large bundles, 20c per dozen; threshed, 25c per bushel.  
Wheat—Mediterranean, 50c; good white wheat, 60c per bushel.  
Butter—Choice, retailing in market at 70c per pound.  
Cattle—Are selling at \$2 per dozen.  
Meat—Retailing in market at 40 cents per bushel.  
Butter—15c per lb.

### LOUISVILLE MARKET.

June 7.  
BAGGING AND ROPE.—We hear of limited sales of bagging at 1 1/4c, and fair rope at 5 1/2c.

FLAX AND GRAIN.—Small sales of Indiana flour, per day load, at \$3.25; 3.37 1/2. Sales of Ohio in lots at \$3.45. Corn is firm at 35c 3/4c for white, and 4 1/4c for yellow.

HEAR.—We quote dew rotted at a range of \$20 to \$25 per ton. A buyer reported a purchase, Saturday of 41 tons dew rotted at \$25. This sale the seller reports to day at \$20 per ton.

GROCERIES.—Market quiet but firm. We quote small sales of Rio Coffee at 10 1/2c, 10 3/4c. Sales of 100 bags at \$10.50. Coffee is firm at 35c 3/4c for white, and 4 1/4c for yellow.

CINCINNATI MARKET, June 7.  
Flour—Firm; little doing.

Whisky—Sales 15c.

Provisions.—Nothing doing; prices nominal.

GROCERIES.—Firm; 130 lbs molasses 24c. Rio Coffee—10 1/2c to 10 3/4c.

NEW YORK MARKET.  
New York, June 7.

Cotton sales 300 bales. The steamer news has operated unfavorably, and prices are stiff.

Flour—Sales 15c. State at \$4.06; 4.08. Southern \$4.14 to 4.16.

Corn—Sales 30,000 bushels, at 61c 62c; yellow 63.

GROCERIES.—Sales of 200 bbls molasses 23c 3/4c. Sales of 100 bbls at 23c.

Cattle—Sales 35,000 head at 9c 9 1/2c.

Sheep and Lambs—4500 head at \$1.75 to \$1.50 for the former and \$1.50 to \$1.00 for the latter.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.  
May 31.

BEER CATTLE.—The offerings at the scales reached 800 head, at prices ranging from \$3.75 to \$4.75 per 100 lbs on the hoof, equal to \$7.50 to \$9.50 per cwt, averaging \$4.25 gross. There were 200 driven off.

HOGS.—Sales at the scales at \$7.75 to \$8.

WE are authorized to announce K. FARROW, Esq., a candidate for Judge of the Appellate Court, in the first Appellate District. 45-4d

WE are authorized to announce Mr. Eliza B. Craven, a candidate for Marshall of the City of Lexington, at the August election.

WE are authorized to announce DUDLEY PORTWOOD, a candidate for Sheriff of Jessamine county, at the next August election.

WE are authorized to announce WILLIAM H. DANIEL, a candidate for Sheriff of Jessamine county, at the ensuing August election.

April 23—53 3d

### PROGRAMME OF MR. DEMPSTER'S ORIGINAL AND SELECT BALLAD ENTERTAINMENT!

AT THE MELODEON, LEXINGTON, On WEDNESDAY Evening, June 10th.

PART I.

SONG—The Indian's Complaint.

BALLAD—I see thee sweetly smile.

SCOTTISH SONG—A Man's a Man for o' that.

NEW BALLAD—The Maid of Deceit.

BALLAD—No Heart's like a silent Lute.

SCOTTISH BALLAD—Save ye my wee thing.

DESCRIPTIVE POEM—The Dying



## CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, May 29.

**SENATE.**—Not in session to-day.

**HOUSE.**—Mr. Moore, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on Public Lands, reported adversely on the memorial of Jas. W. Marshall, asking a grant of land in consideration of having made the first discovery of gold in California.

Mr. Hall, from the same committee, reported a bill to enable Indiana to dispose of the unsold Saline lands in that State, which was passed.

He also reported the Senate bill granting land and right of way to Iowa for a railroad from Dubuque, Keokuk, &c., to the Mississippi river.

Mr. Hall moved the previous question.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved to lay it on the table, which was decided in the affirmative after an exciting debate.

A motion was then made to take up the private calendar, when the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 31.

**SENATE.**—The Senate passed a resolution to adjourn over to Thursday, owing to the Democratic Convention.

The deficiency bill was then taken up, and after some discussion, passed.

The Senate then adjourned till Thursday.

**HOUSE.**—Mr. Hall moved to postpone till Monday the motion to reconsider the vote of Saturday, when the Iowa Railroad bill was rejected, assigning as the reason, the importance of the measure. The motion was agreed to—yeas 100—nays 50.

Mr. Orr, from the committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting 160,000 acres of land to Florida and Alabama, for the construction of two railroads, one to connect the Gulf with the Atlantic, and the other, Pensacola Bay with the Georgia Railroad; which was postponed till Monday next.

Mr. Harris moved Congress adjourn the first Monday in August.

Mr. Houston moved to amend by substituting July 12. The subject was then postponed until Monday, and the House adjourned until Friday.

**IN A SUE SHELL.**—The following brief extract from a speech made in the House of Representatives by Mr. Polk, of Tennessee, states the relative positions of the Democratic and Whig Presidential candidates so pithily that we cannot resist quoting it.

In a word, I feel authorized to say, in the most unqualified manner, that there is not a candidate for the next Presidency in the Democratic ranks who is not heart and soul in favor of the compromise measures as they are—in favor of the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law—against its modification or repeal. I defer any gentleman on the other side of this House to say as much for Gen. Scott. You cannot, you dare not commit your candidate. The light of truth is death to whiggery.

**RECEPTION OF THE MEXICAN MINISTER.**—On the 22d Senator Manuel Larrazabal presented his credentials to the President of the United States, and was received as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mexican Republic to this Government. He made the following remarks on the occasion:

**MOST EXCELLENT SIR:** I have been entrusted with the honorable mission of representing Mexico near the Government of this Republic. This appointment of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary which has been conferred upon me, affords me the distinguished honor of being the interpreter of the sentiments by which she is actuated, and of expressing my own, to the worthy Chief Magistrate who at present presides over the destinies of the great nation. All this will be found in the credentials which I have the pleasing satisfaction to present.

The relations between the two Republics are of the highest importance. The Mexican Government is desirous to cultivate friendship and good understanding, so that those relations may be sustained and happily preserved unaltered. Its most earnest wishes are for the maintenance of peace, which should ever exist between them, and to avoid all occasions tending to disturb that peace, or to drive it from the path which for their own common interest should never be forsaken by either, in order that no disagreeable or unhappy occurrence may engender enmity between two nations, which, inhabiting the same continent, with so many of the elements of life and prosperity around them, ought each to be employed by such means as a just and enlightened policy can put into practice in securing the welfare and moral perfection of its own citizens and the material progress of the country.

I flatter myself that nothing will occur to alter or diminish these sentiments of mutual good will and consideration, and that, both nations being guided by them, and by the principles of justice, whatever obligations may spring up on either side, or may have been contracted between them, will be fulfilled to the letter.

My aim and all my efforts will be so directed that the interests of Mexico, which I am called upon to uphold, may always be reconciled and in harmony with those of this great and enlightened nation, and that during my mission I may rely upon the kindness and esteem of your Excellency, whose noble qualities are known everywhere, and duly appreciated.

To which the President replied as follows:

I am happy, sir, to welcome you as the representative of a continental Republic. There is certainly no reason why the utmost harmony and good feelings should not prevail between Mexico and the United States. The increasing intercourse between them is mutually beneficial, and every effort compatible with justice and national honor should be made amicably to adjust pending differences. Unhappily some such have arisen, but I cordially unite with you in expressing the hope that all obligations on either side will be faithfully fulfilled. This, in my opinion, would be the only course which would comport with the

honor and dignity of two Republics whose territories occupy so large a space on the North American continent.

I pray that the Supreme Ruler of the universe may so direct the counsel of both nations as to induce each to render equal and exact justice to the other, that you may be instrumental in accomplishing this desirable result, towards which I promise you my cordial co-operation.

In conclusion, permit me to assure you that during your residence among us you may depend upon receiving every consideration and courtesy from this Government which is due to the representative of a sister Republic.

**THE MONUMENT TO COL. JOHNSON.**—The Kentucky Statesman has the following article, in relation to the subject of the Monument ordered by the State of Kentucky, to the memory of the brave and noble-hearted Col. Richard M. Johnson:

"**MONUMENT TO COL. JOHNSON.**—PAID FOR BY HIS RELATIVES.—We stated in our paper of Tuesday last, that Lannet was engaged on a monument to be erected to the memory of Col. R. M. Johnson, ordered by the State of Kentucky. We have since learned that the Legislature of this State appropriated the sum of only nine hundred dollars toward the erection of a monument. The relatives of the illustrious deceased hearing this, and learning that this sum was quite insufficient for the erection of a monument, voluntarily added the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, which secures the fine monument upon which Lannet is engaged. It is but justice that this fact should be made known, and that the public should be informed of those who acted so nobly.—We will, at a suitable time, give their names to the public."

It is bad enough that the remains of Daniel Boone and his wife are permitted to rest without a monument, in the Cemetery near the Capital, and those of Simon Kenton to repose in the soil of a neighboring state; but when we are told that the State of Kentucky has ordered a monument for one of her most illustrious sons—her bravest soldier, and purest patriot and Statesman—to be paid for, by his own relatives, we cannot avoid exclaiming in sorrow,

O, vile ingratitude, thou art a monster!

**Ky. Consul.**

Jno. Howard Payne, U. S. Consul at Tunis, is dead. He was appointed Consul early in 1851, and had just established himself under his flag. Mr. Payne was the gifted author of the celebrated and beautiful song, "Home, sweet home," several dramatic pieces and poems of merit, and many miscellaneous literary productions. He was originally appointed Consul at Tunis by Mr. Tyler, and was succeeded by Mr. Polk. He was then engaged in writing a book on the manners, customs and institutions of the Barbary States. When he was removed from office, his work was unfinished, and on his restoration his intention to complete the work. Whether his health and leisure, since he has been restored to the place, have been sufficient to enable him to resume and finish his resumed task, remains to be seen.

**FROM THE BLUFFS.**—The Robert Campbell returned yesterday from Council Bluffs. She left on the 22d inst., river falling quite fast, with four feet stage to St. Joseph, and below with a fair stage to the mouth. The health of the emigrants at the Bluffs was generally very good.—The Campbell buried one passenger—a Mormon—on the trip up. Flour had been selling at the Bluffs as high as \$19 per barrel, but was lower when she left; salt 10 cents per pound. The place was still crowded with emigrants. Five hundred teams, it was computed, were there at the time of her departure, and a start across the plains. The El Paso was at point known as Winter Quarters, at a short distance above the Bluffs, ferrying emigrants across the river at the rate of \$10 for a wagon and four yoke of cattle. The Campbell tried it one day and made 600, but business getting dull she quit. The El Paso will continue as long as the business pays, perhaps some two weeks longer. An Indian had arrived at the Bluffs, bringing information to Mr. Sargeant in a difficulty that occurred on Luke river, about one hundred and fifty miles from the Bluffs, between a party of Pawnee Indians and a body of emigrants, three of the former and one emigrant were slain. The Indians, he stated, approached the emigrant's camp in a body, but with no hostile intention. They were motioned to keep off, but mistaking the signs continued to advance, and the emigrants fired upon them. The affair it was feared would lead to more fearful and tragic consequences. The Campbell brought down a very light freight.

**St. Louis Intelligencer.**

**COTTON IS KING.**—Charles Dickens, in a late number of his "Household Words," after enumerating the striking facts of the cotton trade, says:

"Let any great social or physical convulsion visit the United States, and England would feel the shock from Land's End to John O'Groats. The lives of nearly 2,000,000 of our countrymen are dependent upon the cotton crops of America, their destiny may be said, without any sort of hyperbole, to hang upon a thread. Should any dire calamity befall the land of cotton, a thousand merchant ships would rot idly in docks, ten thousand mills must stop their busy looms; two million mouths would starve for lack of food to feed them."

**INGENUOUS ESCAPE OF A CONVICT.**—The St. Louis Signal had received intelligence from Jefferson city that Wheeler, who was sentenced some time since to a term of years in the penitentiary for counterfeiting, has succeeded in sealing the walls, and has, thus far, eluded pursuit. His escape was effected by certainly a most ingenious artifice. Prior to leaving, he cut upon his mattress, and taking the straw it contained, stuffed a suit of his clothes with it—by this means making a figure resembling himself. This he placed in a sitting posture in his cell in such manner that it could be seen by the guards while passing to and from. While they took a peep occasionally at his effigy, he was scaling the walls at some other point.

**A RIDE ON A BUFFALO.**—Capt. Mayne Reid, who was a lieutenant in the regiment of New York Volunteers during our war with Mexico, and who left this country a couple of years since to join in the Hungarian struggle, has recently published in London, a lively, dashing narrative or novel, entitled "The Scalp Hunters, or Romantic Adventures in Northern Mexico."

A journey across the prairies from St. Louis to Santa Fe, a struggle across the "Desert of Death," and an expedition against one of those tribes of Indians who have remained unconquered since the conquest of Mexico by Cortes, form the prominent features of the book. In the course of these, the hero, in camping out with a party of hunters, is suddenly surprised at night by the rush of a herd of many thousands of buffaloes, entering madly along together, in a dense body across the plain, the denouement of which is described.

"I sprang to my feet, flinging aside my blanket. A fearful spectacle was before me. Away to the west as far as the eye could reach, the prairie seemed in motion. Black waves rolled over its undulating outlines, as though some burning mountain was pouring down its lava upon the plains. A thousand bright spots flashed and flitted along the moving surface like jets of fire. The ground shook, men shouted, horses reared upon their ropes, and a low, hoarse, guttural cry, uttered by a dense body of men, and howling, running around me.

For a moment I thought I was dreaming; but no, the scene was too real to be mistaken for a vision. I saw the border of the black wave within ten paces of me, and still approaching. Then, and not till then, did I recognize the shaggy crests and glaring eyeballs of the buffalo.

God of heaven! I am in their track! It was too late to attempt an escape by running. I seized my rifle, and fired at the foremost of the band. The effect of my shot was not perceptible. The water of the Arroyo was dashed in my face. A huge bull, ahead of the rest, furious and snorting, plunged through the stream and up the slope. I was lifted, and tossed into the air. I was thrown rearwards, and fell upon a moving mass. I did not feel hurt or stunned. I felt myself carried onwards upon the backs of several animals that, in the dense drove, ran close together. These, frightened at my strange burden, bellowed loudly, and dashed on to the front. A sudden thud struck me, and, fixing upon that which was most under me, I dropped my legs astride of him, embracing his hump, and clutching the long woolly hair that grew upon his neck. The animal bellowed with extreme terror, and plunging forward, soon headed the band.

This was exactly what I wanted; and on we went over the prairie the bull running at top-speed, believing, no doubt, that he had a panther or catamount between his shoulders.

I had no desire to disabuse him of this disbelief, and lest he should deem me altogether harmless and come to a halt, I slipped out my bowie, which happened to be handy, and pricked him up whenever he showed symptoms of lagging.—At the very first touch of the "spur" he roared out, and ran forward at a redoubled pace.

My danger was still extreme. The drove was coming on behind, with a front of nearly a mile. I could not have cleared it had the bull stopped and left me on the prairie.

Notwithstanding the peril I was in, I could not resist laughing at my own ludicrous situation: I felt as one does when looking at a good comedy.

We struck through a village of prairie dogs. Here I fancied the animal was about to turn and go back. This brought my miritho to a sudden close; but the buffalo usually runs in a "bee line," and fortunately mine made no exception to the law. On he went sinking to the knees, kicking the dust from the conical hills, snorting and bellowing with rage and terror.

The "Plum butters" were directly in the line of our course. I had seen this from the start, and knew that I could reach them, I would be safe. They were nearly three miles from the bluff where we had bivouacked, but in my ride I fancied them ten.

A small one rose over the prairie, several hundred yards nearer than the main heights. Toward this I pricked the foaming bull in a last stretch; and he brought me cleverly within a hundred yards of his life.

In this disease I refer also to Mr. John Reid of Franklin county, who was afflicted with it for many years, and was cured by my N. P. U. S. and N. P. U. S. Tonic. His post office is Bridgeport, Franklin county.

I refer also to Dyspepsia to Robert C. McKee, Esq. post office, Franklin.

I refer also to the most extraordinary case of any that I have ever treated. His post office is Taylorville, Spencer county. Mr. S. B. All previous notices to be discontinued. E. P. O'NEILL, M. D. A. B. Lexington, March 5.—45—t

**NOTICE.**

AT the request of many of the citizens, I will in future carry Lexington every Tuesday, and remain until Wednesday morning. I can be found at the Phoenix Hotel. Persons afflicted with Chronic diseases of every description, can be cured by the use of my medicine. To those suffering with CONSUMPTION, I would say that my medicine will certainly cure. In every case, I can show two cases in Lexington of the most extraordinary character, who have been treated by several of the best physicians in Lexington, and given up as incurable; but who, having been treated by my medicine, have been cured, and are now able to discharge their duties. I expect in a short time to discharge those patients, and then I will give the names of the physicians who have cured the patients, and their relatives, and leave the public to judge of the facts.

The citizens have now got facts under their own eyes sufficient to satisfy them that this terrible disease can be cured in a few days. I challenge the Medical world to produce two cases of Consumption, so far advanced, that have been cured by Calomel Kenna in any other country.

E. P. O'NEILL, M. D. A. B. Lexington, May 11, 1852—64—ma2t

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**"FIAT JUSTITIA RUIT CÆLUM!"**

Fellow citizens, "hear me for my cause; and strike, but hear!"

THE vast numbers of patients who are using my various medicines for the cure of Chronic and Acute Diseases, I every section of the United States and Canada, compels me to future, instead of giving certificates of the wonderful cures performed, to give only the names of patients cured, counties, and post offices, &c.

This mode I am more inclined to adopt, first, because I think it is the most correct one, as it would enable the afflicted everywhere to satisfy themselves of the correctness of the statements made; second, because the great deception practiced on the public by the various frauds and impostors, has caused the people to look with suspicion upon all such notices, especially as they are generally given in such an ambiguous style, and in such distant sections of the country, as to render it quite impossible to prove their authenticity.

I am fortified in my opinion that this is the best method of public notice, the fact that 90 per cent. of all the persons cured by my medicines are such extraordinary cases that they could not possibly be believed as not this plan adopted, because every one can with very little trouble satisfy himself by addressing the parties by mail or otherwise.

**Epileptic Fits.**

CASE 1st.—A child (black) of Enoch Yates, Jr., had Epileptic Fits of so violent a character as to dislocate all the limbs, and in the arms were entirely stiff and powerless. In this situation it was attended by Doctor Burk, of Harrisonville, Shelby county, who, at the end of three months, gave up as incurable, and with ten fits which he gave it up, for the one fit after he began to treat it. Indeed, it had fits every day, and was so violent, that it was not possible to hold it up, and the child was as well if it had never been sick.

Mr. Yates is a highly respectable gentleman, and lives in Anderson county. His post office is Rockwell, Anderson county.

CASE 2nd.—Mr. Anthony Stairs had a son nine years old, who was for three years subject to Epileptic Fits regularly. After trying all the usual means, he was cured by my medicine. It is now two years since he took the medicine, and he has never since had a fit. Stairs lives ten miles from Shelbyville, in Shelby county. This case was published in the Yearbook last summer.

CASE 3rd.—Mrs. Nancy Howell, who lives in Spencer county, has a son 15 years old, who suffered with Fits. Several colored doctors tried all their skill on him without any benefit. Two bottles of my medicine, one of Excelsior, and one of the N. P. U. S. Tonic, cured him. It is now three years or more, and he has never had a fit since he took the first dose of the medicine.

Mr. Howell's post office is Bloomfield, Nelson county, Ky.

**Negro Consumption.**

In Negro Consumption, I refer to James Alley, Esq. of Franklin, Dr. Hendon of Scott, and Madison Blakemore of Franklin county, Mr. Blakemore's post office is Rough and Ready, Anderson county.

These are but a few of hundreds of cases that can and will be given, on some future occasion to the public.

**In Diseases of Women.**

Such as the Falling of the Womb, Whites, &c. Mrs. Sine Buford, who lives in Henry county, was confined to her bed for nearly five years by a chronic inflammation of the womb, and extraordinary character. Nine physicians attended her during the five years, and without any benefit whatever. The names of all the doctors were given in the Yearbook and Yearbook last summer. This case was of the most painful and extraordinary character. Indeed, it would seem almost incredible that in two weeks after taking my N. P. U. S. Tonic and Female Restorative, she was able to go about everywhere. This case is well known to all the people on Six Mile, in Henry county. Please write to me, and I will send you the particulars.

It is nearly two years since I attended, or rather sent the medicine to this lady. She has a child, and is in perfect health, and is now a respectable woman. I will send you the particulars of this case, and will corroborate what I state respecting this case. Her post office is Bridgeport, Franklin county, Ky.

Miss Roberts, the daughter of the widow Roberts, who lives on Six Mile, Henry county, was confined to her bed for nearly five years by a chronic inflammation of the womb, and extraordinary character. Nine physicians attended her during the five years, and without any benefit whatever. The names of all the doctors were given in the Yearbook and Yearbook last summer. This case was of the most painful and extraordinary character. Indeed, it would seem almost incredible that in two weeks after taking my N. P. U. S. Tonic and Female Restorative, she was able to go about everywhere. This case is well known to all the people on Six Mile, in Henry county. Please write to me, and I will send you the particulars.

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